

My Thursday

By A. G.
(Special McGill Daily Correspondent.)

New York, January 25—Students in the Americas can perform a very special function in the united front for the aid of refugees from racial and religious persecution abroad. This has been amply demonstrated by a movement which, starting barely two months ago at Harvard University, has spread rapidly and with conspicuous success to some forty-seven campuses in the United States.

Starting with nothing more affirmative than a protest meeting of undergraduates in Cambridge against Nazi outrages, the impulse has crystallized into an efficient, energetic organization, the Intercollegiate Committee to Aid Student Refugees, which has encouraged the completion, or at least the active initiation, of programs in the various schools which in the aggregate will bring more than one hundred refugee scholars, before the end of this academic year, from the night that is spreading overseas. The Committee announces that in most instances college administrations have waived tuition fees and equivalent, dollar for dollar contributions have already been raised by student, alumnus and faculty bodies to cover other necessary expenses of the foreign scholars.

Universities Plan Action.

Besides making the best possible choice among the unfortunate clamouring for admission—unhappily funds for general welfare work are limited, thus making selection necessary—student refugee aid is particularly valuable because it actually increases the number of refugees permitted to come in. A definite quota, as well as limited funds, restricts the number permitted entrance, but in the case of students there are no immigration restrictions other than a guarantee that the immigrant is a bona fide student and that his living expenses will be met while he is studying here. Thus it is possible that the money raised in America by students, if applied to general refugee work, might result in no immediate increase in the number of refugees admitted into the country, while fund-raising activities by American students for specific relief of their foreign fellow-scholars has a more immediate result, as well as the psychological stimulus of a limited, special appeal.

The Harvard Plan calls for the granting by the Harvard Corporation of 20 scholarships provided that the student body and the faculty raise sufficient money to pay for living expenses of the refugee students. The other universities which have joined the movement plan to contribute each according to its own capacity. Yale, Princeton, and among the women's colleges, Radcliffe, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Smith and Wheaton, are represented. Fordham University will take several Catholic students and Yeshiva in New York City will take Jewish students.

According to the Intercollegiate Committee, selection of refugee scholars is based on "exceptional academic records, well-rounded interest in nonacademic subjects, together with testimonials of excellent character."

Suggestions Outlined.

The organizational plans for the scholarship drives, as outlined in (Continued on Page Four.)

FRESHMAN HOP SATURDAY EVE

Freshmen in all faculties are shining up on the latest dancing steps in preparation for the Frosh Hop which will be held in the McGill Union Saturday night. The committee has decided not to exclude upper year men either in view of the decided interest they have shown in Frosh affairs in the past.

Archie Etienne's Orchestra has been engaged to supply the rhythm and the price asked is 75 cents per couple. Refreshments will be available at slight extra cost in the Cafeteria. This is the first affair of this type to be sponsored by the Freshman class and a large turnout is expected.

NEW DEBATING UNION FORMED

Commerce Students Elect Officers at First Meeting

Plans Drawn Up for Inter-faculty Debates

A meeting of Commerce undergrads was held yesterday to discuss plans for forming a Commerce Debating Society. The following officers were elected: President, Russ Brown; vice-president, Jim Fitzpatrick; secretary, Tom Dailey.

Saul Zatz represented the Debating Union Society. He announced, "A regular Interfaculty Schedule of Debates would be put into effect next week, and that quite probably a shield would be presented to the champion team." He also endorsed the policy of the Debating Union in encouraging the formation of faculty societies, as these led to greater efficiency in the conducting of Interfaculty Debates and the planning of a schedule for class debates.

All Commerce men interested should sign the notice boards in the Arts Building.

ANNOUNCE PATRONS OF NEWMAN FORMAL

With February 17 set as the date, plans are going ahead for the tenth annual 'At Home' of the McGill Newman Club. Patrons of this dance are as follows: Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hackett, the Honorable and Mrs. T. J. Connan, the Honorable Marguerite Shaughnessy, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. McKenty, and Dr. and Mrs. Otto Maass.

Held in the main ballroom of the Mount Royal Hotel the dance will feature the music of Rollie Badger and his orchestra, the same band which attracted attention at the club's informal earlier in the year.

Faculty representatives from whom tickets may be obtained are: Medicine, J. J. Bulger; Arts, R. Hertz; Law, C. Bronshtetter; Dentistry, H. Estrada; Commerce, P. Charlton, E. Lemieux; Science, R. Estrada, T. Blanchard; Engineering, J. Grassby, T. Hughes, Vic Savage, F. Turcot, S. Hutchison.

La Societe Francaise.

La Societe Francaise is holding a bridge next Wednesday, February 1, at four o'clock in the R.V.C. Common Room. Sign the list in either R.V.C. or the Arts Bldg.

McGill Graduate Discusses Role Newspaper Chains Play Today

Frederick Ker, Former Engineer, Speaks In Union This Afternoon—Plumbers Invited By Daily Managing Board To Attend

The third in a series of talks on journalism sponsored by the Daily will be given this afternoon at 5 p.m. in the McGill Union by Mr. Frederick Ker, B.Sc., M.E.I.C., editor and vice-president of the Hamilton Spectator.

In view of the fact that Mr. Ker is a graduate of the Faculty of Engineering, the Managing Board of the Daily has announced that special invitation is extended to all Plumbers to attend this lecture. It was stressed, however, that these lectures are open to all members of the student body.

In the course of his talk, Mr. Ker will speak of the part that chain newspapers play in journalism. He is a director of the Spectator and the Southam companies, the Southam companies including a chain of newspapers stretching from coast to coast. In addition he is a director of the Canadian Daily Newspapers' Association, and of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. Besides speaking of the part

played by chain newspapers. Mr. Ker plans to discuss the chance that a young college graduate has to enter newspaper work. He will illustrate with examples from his own life. After graduating from McGill with an engineering degree he worked for eleven years as an engineer for three different firms before going into journalism. Mr. Ker will mention the advantages of an engineering education for newspaper work.

In order to arouse the interest of the student body in journalism, and also to increase their knowledge of the inner workings of newspapers, the Daily has been sponsoring a series of talks by men prominent in newspaper work. This talk, the third in the series, will be followed by such speakers as A. W. O'Brien, Christopher Ellis, Leslie Gordon, and D. M. Legate. Mrs. E. M. Archibald, associate editor of the Star and director of the Canadian Press, and Austin Cross, Marine editor of the Star, have already addressed the student body.

HEADLINE TALK TODAY AT 1.30

Dr. Hoffman Speaks at Strathcona Hall

Initial Lecture of Current Series of Lectures

Inaugurating the "Behind the Headlines" series for 1939, Dr. Conrad Hoffman, Jr., will address students today from 1.30 to 2.00 p.m., at Strathcona Hall.

Dr. Hoffman, present secretary of the Board of National Missions, has had an interesting and varied career. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, he later became a member of the department of Bacteriology. The war found him actively engaged in Y.M.C.A. work, after which he took charge of the European Student Relief Enterprise. Dr. Hoffman served as director of this work from 1920 to 1927, doing much to bring relief to students of Central Europe. It was this service that gave him his first insight into Jewish work and the growing university anti-semitism in many countries.

In 1930, Dr. Hoffman became director of the International Missionary Council's committee on the Christian approach to Jews. He is at present travelling in the interest of the Board's work.

RECORD SCORE AT BRIDGE CLUB MEET

Prizes to Be Distributed at Next Meeting

The first post-holiday meeting of the Bridge Club was held on Tuesday evening in the Union. The team of Locke-Sawers were again successful for their second successive victory, while the team of Townsend-Gurnham set a new Club record with a score of 78.9. They will receive their prizes of flat fiftees of McGill cigarettes at the next meeting, to be held Feb. 7. Following are the scores:—

North — South	
1. Locke-Sawers	58.8
2. Charlton-Jeffrey	58.1
3. Yancey-Brown	51.8
4. Lindsay-Brownrigg	46.1
5. Jacobs-Bourke	43.7
6. Hellstrom-Hart	42.8
East — West	
1. Townsend-Gurnham	78.9
2. Cameron-Cameron	55.6
3. Graham-McDermott	53.3
4. Stewart-Pergantes	48.3
5. Cooper-Besner	45.5
6. Stokes-Marshall	40.0
7. Skinner-Collip	31.1

MISSING CHORINES SOUGHT FOR REVUE

By R. A. S.
Alan Murray is blue. Bill Hingston is blue. In fact everyone connected with the Red and White Revue is blue. Why?

Well, it was announced in these columns Monday that there would be a rehearsal for the chorus of the Red and White Revue on Tuesday in the Union Ballroom. Alan Murray, the dancing master, expected to find sixty determined chorines fighting for favoured places in the Revue chorus. Instead he found twenty-three girls, huddling together to keep warm.

This is rather embarrassing to the producers as they will need at least thirty girls for the chorus. And eliminations had been called for next week, but who are they to eliminate?

So, cuties of the chorus, come out and show your style in the Union at 5 p.m. Everyone has an excellent chance to make the chorus, and this will be the last chance to practice up your routines.

COED DEBATE MEET

Women Debaters to Discuss Buffet Supper Entertainment
A meeting of the Women's Debating Union will take place today at 1 o'clock in Room 13 of the Arts Building. Plans for the forthcoming entertainment for the Buffet Supper will be discussed. Plans for the Annual Picture will also be taken up. All members are urged to attend.

Women's Debating Union.
There will be a meeting of the Women's Debating Union today at 1 o'clock in Room 13 of the Arts Building to discuss plans for part of the Buffet Supper Entertainment. All members are requested to put in an appearance.

Women's Union.
Tickets for the Buffet Supper are now on sale by Class Officers. Tickets will not be sold at the door.

Dean Clarke Will Discuss First Symphony Of Sibelius Friday

The first symphony of Jan. Sibelius, the great Finnish composer, will be the work under discussion on Friday afternoon at the opening of the second term's series of music lectures. As in the past, Dean Douglas Clarke of the Conservatorium will first analyze the work with piano illustrations. A recording of the symphony will then be played on the new phonograph recently presented to the University by the Carnegie Foundation. The machine is unusually faithful in its reproduction and is particularly suitable for symphony music. It has unusually large pitch range and magnificent tone.

The First Symphony of Sibelius was to be followed in

DR. K. EVELYN TELLS OF MED UPS AND DOWNS

Increased and Different Work in Medicine

DOWNCAST STAGES Recommends Grouping of Pre-Med Students in Arts

"Medicine, more than any other study, has its ups and downs," said Dr. Kenneth Evelyn when he addressed a meeting of the Pre-Medical Society, yesterday, on the difficulties confronting a medical student.

"Medicine is the most idealistic of the professions", continued Dr. Evelyn, "Blase though its students may appear. This is the greatest single factor contributing to the 'ups'."

The transition from pre-medicine is characterized chiefly by the increased amount and different quality of the work after a comparatively easy course in Arts and Science. There is also a completely different attitude which must be adopted by the medical student towards his work. As specific examples of the downcast feeling Dr. Evelyn pointed out that this occurred when a student had completed his first three weeks of anatomy, and again when he had his first contact with the patient in the ward, the former is caused by a recognition of the amount of work which there is to be accomplished and the latter by the realization of how little he has to offer in exchange for the great deal he is able to learn.

The speaker also pointed out that premedical students should think of themselves as actual medical students from the time that they enter Arts and Science, and that there should be group consciousness among them.

The speaker was introduced by Hugh McGuire and thanked by Jack Packard, the president.

ATHENIAN GILBERT DISCUSSED TONIGHT

Stanley Smith Speaks Before Classical Club

At 8.30 p.m. tonight the Classical Club will meet at the home of Dr. C. H. Carruthers, honorary president of the Club, at 148 Wolsely Avenue, Montreal West.

Stanley A. Smith, third year Arts student in Honour Classics, will be the speaker of the evening. His topic, "Aristophanes, the Athenian Gilbert", will be developed into a comparison between the comedies of Aristophanes and the operettas of Gilbert and Sullivan. Extracts will be read from their works and selections from the operettas sung to illustrate resemblances.

The meeting is open to all interested in the subject.

Comprehensive Art Exhibition Now On View

48 Reproductions Covering History from 1400

An art exhibition is now being held at the Redpath Library of some of the finest European and American paintings, dating from the fifteenth century to the present day. This group of 48 reproductions is being presented by the Standard in association with the National Committee of Art Appreciation.

The first among these is probably the world's most famous painting—"The Mona Lisa," by Leonardo da Vinci. In the same group is a picture of Michaelangelo, and one of Raphael's many madonnas.

Going on to the 16th century we see the "Infanta Margarita Teresa in Red" by Velasquez, a portrait exquisite in its soft colour and texture. This might aptly be termed a composition in rose and silver.

"The Ford", by Claude Lorraine, is a pastoral, important in that it was the first to be painted directly from nature.

The Dutch painter Rembrandt is here represented by his picture "The Noble Slav." While not among his best known works, it is nevertheless a dignified and commanding composition. It was the artist's habit to dress a model, usually taken from the streets, in garments suitable to the character he wished to portray.

Among the 18th century artists is a portrait by Gainsborough. This is typical of his portraits of beautiful women for which he is best known. Gainsborough's contemporary, Sir Joshua Reynolds, the most famous English portrait painter of the time, is here represented by a study of an English gentleman. Reynolds was the first president of the Royal Academy in London.

"Two Dancers," a pastel by Degas, recaptures the graceful motion of the ballet dancers he loved to paint so well. This picture is not typical of Degas, inasmuch as he delighted in portraying the ballerinas in awkward positions.

"Blue Horse," by Franz Marc, illustrates one of the most significant features of the German Expressionist School of Art. "The Expressionists are unconcerned with the actual appearance of things and in some cases have carried distortion to the point of delirium."

"Winter," is by Rockwell Kent, a contemporary artist. His works are easily recognizable by their stark simplicity and individuality. The picture is striking in its combination of blue and green tones.

These are but a few of the pictures on exhibition. The rest, by equally famous artists, will be appreciated by all those who are interested in the finest that Art has to offer.

PROGRESS IS TOPIC OF ADDRESS TODAY

V. C. Wansbrough to Discuss Its Meaning

Today, at 8.15, the Philosophical Society will gather in the Conference Room of Strathcona Hall to lend ear to the words of Mr. V. C. Wansbrough. The speaker, a former member of McGill's department of History and the present Headmaster of Lower Canada College, has chosen as his subject, "Is Progress an Illusion?"

The topic is quite a timely one. There are, at present, many whose faith in progressive development has been greatly shaken upon viewing the increasing difficulties in the functioning of industry and the manifest weaknesses of democracy. Consequently, the utility of Progress is being questioned considerably in contemporary thought. Mr. Wansbrough's views on whether Progress is progress should provide all critics with food for thought.

EFFECTS OF WAR ON SOCIETY SHOWN

Sophomore Plumbers Sponsor Class Dance

With preparations entering their final stage, the Sophomore Plumbers are awaiting their first class dance which will be held tomorrow night in the Union Ballroom. They have gone to great pains to decorate the Ballroom, and have made plans for dancing from 9-2 to the tunes of Paul Dickson's orchestra, with time out for supper.

As something of a novelty, the official Engineering Undergraduate photographer will be present. He took the pictures at the Junior Prom.

Although this is an Engineering class dance, the Soph Plumbers invite the whole student body to attend.

Tickets for the dance are priced at \$1.25 and can be bought from Bill Gentleman, Harry Barton, at the Union Tuck Shop, or from any of the Engineering '41 class executive.

INDIAN DISPELS FALSE VIEWS OF HIS NATIVE LAND

Mohamed Sulaiman Addresses Mac Current Events Club

Macdonald College, January 25.—"Many of those typical pictures of India which people are accustomed to retain in their mind's eye lie far from the actualities of my country," said Mohamed Sulaiman, who is at present attending Macdonald College, in an address before the Current Events Club. He dispelled many of the views of India which people are apt to gather from romantic and imaginative story-tellers, as he laid particular emphasis on the improving status of women and the decline of the caste system. In his talk he illustrated Indian life with a number of anecdotes about his own experiences and about the university near Delhi where he studied for a number of years.

M. Sulaiman was preceded in his address by Alan Ramsay who briefly outlined the geographical nature of the country, and Miss Cozy Winslow who discussed the problems encountered by women of India.

Dance at M.H.S.

The Prefects of the High School for Girls are giving a Valentine Dance on Friday, February 3rd, at the Montreal High. Tickets for the dance are \$1.25 a couple, 70c single. Harrison Jones and his orchestra are supplying the music for the occasion, and the evening promises to be a gay one.

The dance is open to all McGill students and former members of the High School will be especially welcome.

Biological Society.

The Biological Society will meet in room 250 of the Biological Building at 8.00 p.m., tonight. Dr. K. G. Terroux will speak on the physiological effects of high altitudes on Man. All interested are invited to attend.

Attention R.V.C. Glee Club.

There will be a full rehearsal of the Glee Club today at 2 p.m. Every body must be present because the concert is getting very close. Bring your music.

Effect In U.S.A.

It was only in the United States (Continued on Page Four.)

STRUCTURAL CHANGES

Professor Warren Continues Lecture Series

U.S. EFFECT BELATED

Depression in America Has Similar Repercussions as War Elsewhere

Text of Professor Warren's address will be found on page 4.

Despite an apparent homogeneous world trend towards government interference in the affairs of the family, church and business there has been an alignment into two opposing ideologies which are bound to come into conflict was the assertion of Professor Robert Warren in the second of the series of lectures on the "State of Society" held last night in Moyse Hall.

Professor Warren traced the course, causes, and effects of the structural changes in society brought about by the World War and the depression. The advent of the war brought about totalitarian methods of government in all the states engaged in the war, the extent of which were proportional to the severity of the social and economic pressures present. The first of these countries to feel the true effect of these pressures even before the termination of the war was Russia. In Russia the Bolsheviks did not destroy the structure of Russian Society; it did not create but inherited the chaos of 1917. The old Russian state collapsed and with it collapsed the closely integrated church structure.

German Conditions.

The German state defeated in war as was Russia, however, did not drag down the church and economic orders with it. The pressures of the war followed by the pressures of inflation and reparations resulted in the destruction of the middle class and left Germany a nation with a few very rich people and many proletarians both in social status and outlook.

Unlike Russia and Germany, Italy was among the victors nations but for her victory was most empty and most nearly approximated defeat than in any of the Allies. Italy was poor in 1915 but was made yet poorer by the conflict. In spite of this extreme poverty, Italy was not ripe for Communism for it had a popular royal family, a strong family tradition, and a strong loyalty to the church. Its weakest point was in its economic status and the more severe pressure was directed on this.

Changes In England.

Even England and France were not immune from change and post war France and England differed greatly from these countries in pre-war days. In France there was a scarcity of labor and England suffered from unemployment. Various attempts to cope with these social pressures were made by both countries. In these countries as in all the others all pressure on society resulted in the imposition or shifting of the responsibility for solution to the state and to accord the state power in proportion to the responsibilities assumed.

Effect In U.S.A.

It was only in the United States (Continued on Page Four.)

World News in Brief

Estimate Figures Issued

Ottawa, January 25.—Finance Minister Dunning today presented an estimate for the next fiscal year which amounted to \$427,836,113. This total is a drop from the current year's main estimates of about \$2,500,000. The Government is seeking \$63,500,000 for National Defence.

Earthquake Causes Great Havoc

Santiago, Chile, January 25.—The complete destruction of Chillan, a city of 40,000 inhabitants, in widespread earthquakes, was reported today by a Chilean army flyer. Estimates were that at least 100 persons were killed and more than 400 injured in the Concepcion area, exclusive of the Chillan casualties which have, as yet, received no official confirmation.

Joe Louis Victorious Again

New York, January 25.—Joe Louis defeated John Henry Lewis by virtue of a technical knockout in a short-lived fight. The bout was stopped in the third minute of round one.

Barcelona Besieged

Hendaye, France, January 25.—The inhabitants of Barcelona today vowed to fight to the end as Spanish insurgents besieged the city.

Around the Campus

Attend all ye who list to hear. Verily, we doth have multitudinous activities today . . . Frederick Ker returneth to his Alma Mater to tell all and sundry that even an Engineer may enter the exalted ranks of Journalism. This incredulous information will be disclosed at 5 p.m. in the Union . . . Go to the Art Exhibition at Strathcona Hall and Redpath Library . . . Philosophers, give heed, a veritable treat is in store for you at Strathcona Hall tonight, when V. C. Wansbrough tells whether or not we should progress . . . And don't miss Dr. Hoffman, at 1.30 in Strathcona Hall, in "Behind the Headlines" talk . . . Gals, the Co-ed debaters discuss vital plans today at 1 o'clock in Room 13 of Arts Building . . . And ladies, come and be wooed out of the mass of undesired talent at today's Revue rehearsal—Union Ballroom at 5 . . . And as for tomorrow, we have, of course, the music lecture at the Conservatorium . . . Then too, the stags at eve will drink their fill at the much-publicized Plumbers' hop . . . The frosh hop on Saturday rounds up our week, and so to bed . . .

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IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

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SPORTS.....Gerald Smith

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Montreal, Thursday, January 26, 1939
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A New Era for Quebec Education?

FOR many years there were rumbles of discontent in this Province on the condition of its Protestant education. It was felt that in curriculum, equality of education, and the financial position of the teaching profession, we lagged far behind every other province.

This dissatisfaction was widespread. But some counselled a "hush-hush" policy, even going to the length of suggesting that it was unpatriotic to point to defects in our educational set-up.

Finally, it became impossible to ignore these rumbles of discontent. Through the initiative of service and educational institutions including McGill—a survey was launched last year into the state of Protestant education. The committee heading the investigation consisted of prominent members of the business and educational world, including Professor Hughes of the McGill Department of Education.

After many months of work, the committee released its report and presented a composite picture of Provincial education as it is, and as it might be.

The report has already had a profound and favourable effect on public opinion. More and more grateful parents, students, teachers and public-minded citizens are coming to regard its recommendations as a Magna Charta for Quebec Education.

It affects every division of education; it removes much of the present difficulty by asking for free tuition up to the tenth grade; it further specifies that "no student should be debarred from attending senior high school (tenth and eleventh grades) because of inability to pay school fees."

Of equal significance are the changes suggested in the curriculum and text books. It recommends that "nature study, science, home economics, art, music and social studies should receive more attention than is now given to these subjects." Special attention is also paid to training in citizenship.

With a view to raising the general standard of teaching in the Province the suggestion is made that the absolute minimum salary for teachers be set at five hundred dollars, instead of the ridiculous minimum of three hundred dollars recently established.

The survey committee has completed a great task. But one important step remains. Recommendations must be given legislative and administrative enactment. During the last few years, many excellent reports have been published by various commissions without any tangible results. What guarantee have we that the Education Report will meet with a better fate?

There are some who oppose change on the ground that Quebec cannot afford the expenditure which, admittedly, the suggested reforms would entail. Yet other provinces, in a far worse financial state, have found it possible to institute free elementary and secondary schooling and many other progressive features.

"Economy" of the type contemplated by opponents of the report is nothing more than a form of delayed national suicide.

Experience shows that reforms are carried out only when the entire population is educated as to their importance. Any change in our educational system is not the concern of a select few, but the concern of all citizens.

The Bookshelf

TOULOUSE-LAUTREC. By Gerstle Mack. Alfred Knopf; pp. 362.

Although many a singular personality is found in the wide realm of painting, music and literature, no lasting works have ever been produced by quite so strange an artist as Count Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec. He was born in France in 1864, the son of an eccentric, wealthy father whose distinguished genealogy Gerstle Mack has traced back through kings and conquerors to the year 837. When he was thirteen, Lautrec fell and broke a leg. Eighteen months later he slipped and broke the other leg. They ceased developing and his stature remained permanently dwarf-size. These two events, coupled with a courageous, debonair resignation to the strikingly ugly facial features that the rewards of a loose-living noble lineage had inflicted on him, patterned the whole of his chequered life. All his friends and acquaintances have pointed out the hideous grotesqueness of this gnomish deformity who stood four feet six inches, and who proudly, defiantly, carried a "huge head, heavy eyebrows, an enormous fleshy nose, immensely thick lips that were red and moist, and a bushy black beard that concealed his chin and partly covered the sides of his face." Yet, like many another genius who surmounted physical handicaps, notably Vincent van Gogh, Beethoven and Schopenhauer, Lautrec was the beloved confidant of every person with whom he came into contact, admired and respected by all, from the lowest brothel inmates to the most eminent poets, painters, statesmen and concert artists of the day.

It is a unique, lively and well-documented story that Gerstle Mack recounts. Probably because Lautrec was essentially a witty conversationalist, a charming raconteur of endless tales while in company, and a creator who revealed little about his real self, there is a paucity of fact about his mental processes and artistic contemplations. Hence, despite an enormously extensive bibliography, the writer has confined the narrative mostly to descriptions of the long and not always pertinent histories of concert-halls, cabarets, etc., and the personalities who appeared there. Because he writes with the historian's love of scrupulous accuracy for dates, places and names, the story in places becomes less a biography than a guide-book, lacking in the personal elements that made Mack's life of "Cezanne" so notable.

Nevertheless, he has successfully managed to convey the riotous life of the Montmartre and Italian Quarter inhabitants who create as vigorously and fanatically as they live. Of this Bohemian potpourri Lautrec was king. A steady income kept him plentifully provided, but the continuous abuse of an inherently frail constitution finally shattered him mentally and physically. From a daily diet that consisted in consuming staggering quantities of drink, plus an incessant dissipation with "les femmes de joie", gentle, generous, urbane and brilliant Lautrec was confined to a hospital on a rigid regimen. However, the highly intelligent and artistic qualities that have earned him the distinction of being hailed as the world's foremost poster artist and as one of the great masters of pure line creations, never deserted him until the day when, his mind and body having been broken again by frantic drinking and violent self-indulgence, he died in 1901, two months before reaching the age of thirty-seven.

THE RAPE OF PALESTINE, by William B. Ziff; Longmans, Green, 1938; price \$3.50; pp. 579.

This is a fiercely nationalistic book on the havoc which the workings of the British Mandate in Palestine have wrought upon the long desired hope of the Jews for a national home. The rabid partisanship of the author has not damaged the readability of the book, although it has necessarily lessened its value. The work is the result of much industry and has many pages of notes and a long bibliography, but it is most unfortunate that Mr. Ziff has shown one side of the question exclusively.

The range covered is wide, the whole history of the Jewish people, from the time when they were a united highly developed community, with a strong belief in reason and the sanctity of individual personality, through the terrible time of the Dispersion and all the subsequent persecutions. It traces their degeneration, mental and physical under the inhuman system of the Ghetto, and how "the most realistic of all people became, unreal, pedantic and mystical." Through all their tribulations the great desire and hope of the race was for the fulfillment of the prophecy, that they should return to the "Promised Land."

The world war gave the Zionists their long-sought opportunity, but Mr. Ziff contends, that the Jews had become so imbued with the ideals of social vision and democratic sentiment that they were unable to make full use of this occurrence, or to fight with all possible means in their power to establish themselves firmly in a greater Palestine. However, they welcomed the British Mandate believing that Britain would faithfully perform the promises set forth in the Balfour Declaration.

Mr. Ziff's argument is that from the beginning British official behaviour in Palestine has not agreed with the British promises. Partly from Imperial policy, partly from anti-Semitism the British officials in the Colonial office, both in London and Palestine have deliberately sabotaged the building of a national home for the Jews in Palestine. They have shut down drastically on immigration, have put every possible bureaucratic hindrance in the path of Jewish industry and agriculture, and they have also tried to prevent the sale of land by Arabs to Jews, at the same time making the Jews bear by far the largest share of the burden of taxation. Much the most serious charge that is brought against the British, is that not only have they failed to keep the peace, but that they have actively aided and abetted the Arabs in their attacks upon the Jews.

It is Mr. Ziff's belief that where democratic methods and moderation have failed, an aggressive nationalism will succeed. The book despite its many inaccuracies, overstatements, and strong bias, is yet of very great interest

today, giving a vivid if distorted picture of Palestine and the workings of the British Mandate.

DANGER SIGNAL, by Phyllis Bottomer Little, Brown & Co., 1939; pp. 213; \$2.50.

"Private Worlds" established Phyllis Bottomer in the foremost ranks of modern novelists. "The Mortal Storm" proved that the author has a keen appreciation of the social problems confronting the individual in this world. In this, her latest novel, Phyllis Bottomer has gone back to her old stamping-ground—the treatment of her characters from a purely psychological point of view. "Danger Signal" is, by the author's own admission, a purely psychological novel.

The plot is rather simple. It deals with a girl who intends to murder her ex-lover because she has been supplanted in his affections by her sister. The factual part of the book then concerns itself with the means which this girl, Hilda Fenchurch, intends to adopt in the carrying out of her plan, and the eventual abandonment of the whole scheme. Rather a straightforward, ordinary type of plot.

The plot, however, is not the author's aim in writing this book. She is an ardent student of the Adlerian school of psychology, and she proceeds to treat her characters from that point of view. She introduces Dr. Silla, a clever Czech doctor, a psychiatrist of no mean ability, and above all—a discreet woman. In a way Dr. Silla is actually the main character in the book. She dominates the action, she is in the background of every situation in the story, and when she is introduced (at odd intervals) she obviously manipulates all the characters at will. Dr. Silla is the geni which divines the murder plot in Hilda's mind, and she is the agent which brings about the final unravelling of the Gordian knot of emotions which form the basis for the action.

This is not a book to read if one is in search of adventure or mystery. It is the type of story which the habitues of murder mysteries would consider unworthy of their notice. However, the treatment accorded all the gamut of human emotion amply compensates for any lack in the plot itself. Although the characters are but vaguely described, one gets the impression of knowing them. It is impossible to visualize Hilda, her lover Ronnie, her sister Annie, her parents, or even Dr. Silla, in any concrete form. Their minds, on the other hand, are as clearly discernible and familiar as the type on the paper. Every character is a mind with but a flimsy covering of flesh—enough to satisfy those who might object to a novel about the interplay of disembodied spirits.

—L. N. P.

He was a Scot with the usual characteristics of his race. Wishing to know his fate, he telegraphed a proposal of marriage to his sweetheart back in the country. After waiting all day at the telegraph office for his reply, he received an affirmative answer late at night.

"Well, if I were you," said the operator who delivered the message, "I'd think twice before I'm marry a girl who kept we waiting so long for an answer."

"Na, na," replied the Scot. "The lass for me is the lass who waits for the night rates!"

—Gateway.

Scarlet O'Hara—Why, why, you wretch! Rat Butler—I didn't know—must-a been the motion of the boat.

—Gateway.

Her hair reflects the sun's bright hue.
Her eyes are pearls of deepest blue.
Her white teeth flash like morning dew.
Too bad her husband's six foot two.

—J. S. G.

NOTIONS

In the year 1888, there appeared
As if from nowhere, eight individuals
Of the strange race of Sadlanod
Their origin is shrouded in mystery,
And it was only their rugged strength
And singleness of purpose, which prevented
The immediate and complete extinction of the race.

They were looked upon with some amazement,

And no less disfavor, in some quarters
Of the principality of Laertnom. The name Sadlanod, is derived from the Greek Sadlanos, meaning "women equal to men". Several broad-minded people took a platonic interest in these "women equal to men", so that

Gradually the Sadlanod increased in numbers, But very slowly. It was finally decided That this extremely rare species of Homo Sapiens would thrive much better If isolated. So, in the year 1899, Arveesjeia Was set apart, and declared the official Preserve of the Sadlanod.

Almost complete authority was vested In a benevolent despotess. A committee Composed of prominent citizens of Laertnom Drew up sundry regulations, by which The Sadlanod must abide, out of appreciation

For having been granted official approval. Because of the encouragement, the numbers Of the Sadlanod increased tremendously, So much so, in fact, that the name Sadlanod Ceased to be distinctive, and finally Gave way completely to be replaced by The general term Arveesjeites.

It is extremely interesting that there is No native Arveesjeites. The increase in Population has been due to immigration. Arveesjeia has become so popular that it Is necessary to limit the period of domicile To four or five years, to make way for new blood.

This accounts to a certain extent for The progressiveness of Arveesjeia. It is now a privilege to be a Sadlanod; Not a caste privilege, a democratic privilege. The census of 1938 revealed that there have Been 1,111 Sadlanod in all (To be Continued.)

—L. S. VON YEN.

THEATRE

"Pins and Needles." A musical revue produced by Labor Stage with the I.L.G.W.U. Players. Music and Lyrics by Harold J. Rome, Staged by Charles Friedman. At the His Majesty's Theatre, all this week.

There is a theatrical phenomenon on view at the His Majesty's Theatre, this week, in the form of the musical revue, "Pins and Needles", concerning which there is nothing new to be said at this late date. Originally presented in New York two years ago by Labor Stage, the wit, sparkle, and freshness, the delightfully tuneful songs, and the penetrating social and political satire of this labor revue have been loudly applauded by the critics and theatre-goers in a score of American and Canadian cities. All this reviewer can do is to add his small voice to the ever-mounting crescendo of acclamation which "Pins and Needles" always leaves in its wake.

The distinguishing features of this delightful revue are its originality, its simplicity, its youthful naivete, and the significant satire of its songs and sketches. You will find, in "Pins and Needles", no gorgeously lavish sets, no enticing nudity, no flashing show-girl limbs in the traditional Ziegfeldian manner, and, best of all, no boudoir humor with the accent on sex pathology. Instead, you will hear a group of sincere and earnest factory workers express the point of view of a vital, progressive, and democratic labour movement in a manner, now stirring dramatic, now riotously hilarious. Your healthy laughter will be stimulated as you watch the I.L.G.W.U. Players, with their pins and needles generously coated with vitriol and wit, prick and deflate Messrs. Hitler, Mussolini, Chamberlain et al, reactionary ultra-ultra American Babbits, bureaucratic government projects, grandiose games who admonish the workers that "its not cricket to picket", and a dozen other equally unpleasant social phenomena.

You will be moved by a stirring song like "Men Awake". The pathos of "What Good is Love" cannot leave you untouched. You will delight in the intelligent and witty lyrics of the almost plaintive "Nobody Makes a Pass At Me", and "Chain Store Daisy". The ballets will interest you even if you do not like the modern dance. You will leave the theatre unable to decide which number was the best because they are all so excellent. In fact, you will find the whole two hours of "Pins and Needles" immensely enjoyable.

The most amazing fact of all is that, while "Pins and Needles" can hardly be accused of pulling its satirical punches, its songs and sketches will offend none but the most hardened reactionaries. This unusual situation may be explained on the grounds that the invective of "Pins and Needles" is liberally sprinkled with gaiety, charm and wit, and what is more significant, the social philosophy, expressed in song, dance and humor, is essentially a just and truthful one. The revue, it is true, does rouse the hostility of Fascists, if we are to judge by a demonstration on the opening night of the play. But then, this serves to indicate how good "Pins and Needles" must really be.

Individual credits for this superb revue must go to composer Harold Rome for his melodic wit, and to director Charles Friedman for making actors out of garment workers and for his simple, yet imaginative, staging. As for the I.L.G.W.U. Players, well, there are no stars in the show, and it is doubtful whether any of them would want to be such a thing. The glory belongs to the ensemble.

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The Student Voice

(Letters to the Editor must be accompanied in each case by the name and address of the sender. Anonymity will be respected on request.)

Mr. Bennett is Rebutted.

To the Editor of the McGill Daily:
Sir,—I view with pleasure and admiration the sentiments expressed by Mr. Bennett, the former Canadian Prime Minister in his farewell talk to the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill. Nevertheless, his manifestations of pride and hope in the youth and university students have left me filled with sad reflections. It is tragic that now that Mr. Bennett has at long last obtained an insight into the importance of universities and their ability to help Canada out of its difficulties, he should be withdrawing from active public life. Such a conception in his days as Premier might easily have led to much good for Canada. But alas such is fate!

Then again, there may be put forth the assumption that Mr. Bennett was only being polite in his address to the McGill Graduates, or that he was trying to create a good impression amongst them before leaving. I cannot understand how any man who says that the solution of Canada's difficulties lies in the "constructive effort of the universities of this country, the men with life and leading, the men with vision," did not do anything, or at least very little, to aid these future leaders of our country.

True, educational legislation rests with the Provincial Government, according to the B.N.A. Act, but this does not mean that the Federal Government cannot create scholarships, to make grants to universities, and help education generally. How is it that today after so many years of Mr. Bennett's "educational" rule, the National Scholarships Campaign is still fighting the battle to make Canadian students "benefit

that "Pins and Needles" is a show you ought to see, that is, if you delayed getting your tickets in order to finish reading this review.

—R. S.

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by financial assistance for the pursuit of higher learning in the Federal Government?"

It seems indeed strange that during Mr. Bennett's Premiership of 1930-35 "expenditures for schools, colleges and universities dropped from the peak from \$178,700,000 in 1931 to \$163,945,000 in 1932. The corresponding figures for the school year ended in 1933 show a still greater drop to \$146,922,000. The decline continued in 1934. Capital expenditures have generally been

brought to a very low level and teachers' salaries, in the provinces for which 1934 records have been received, show a three-year decrease of about one third." This extract is from the Canada Year Book 1934-35.

In conclusion, I would like to say that our public leaders frame their policies before getting into power rather than after leaving it.

Yours truly,
LIBERAL

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REDMEN WIN WITH LAST-MINUTE SCORING BEE

McConnell Leads Way to 8-5 Victory Over Ottawa

Gets Three Goals And Assists to Top Scoring

By SHAN DUNN.

Taking advantage of three Ottawa penalties in the last two minutes of the third period, the McGill Red Raiders poured three goals into the Ottawa nets to break a 5-all tie and give the Redmen their third Senior Group victory last night. With the Barber Poles playing two men short, Captain Russ McConnell led his team to victory scoring two of these all important goals himself and assisting in the third.

For McConnell it was a fitting climax. He literally played his head off and on the whole evening's play was easily the outstanding man on the ice with three goals and as many assists. Ronnie Perowne also performed in yeoman-like fashion, scoring a goal and assisting in three others.

Scoring Opens Early.

The scoring opened soon after the game got under way when Powers poked the puck into the net after Emerson made two remarkable saves and was lying flat on the ice. From that time up until the tenth minute of play, the going was about even with the line of McDonald, Kennedy and Doherty making several dangerous thrusts.

However, with only one man back, Godin broke away and passed to St. Germain, who gave Emerson no chance for a save. This second goal for the Barber Poles seemed to spur the Redmen on, and they scored two goals within a minute to even the count. Perowne scoring the first on a pass from McConnell and Dunn accounting for the second 18 seconds later with a hard shot from the blue line.

From this point on, the play became very rough, but no penalties were handed out. Just before the end of the period, Carthy of Ottawa slugged Cammy Dickson across the head with his stick, but the referees were intent on watching the play at the other end of the rink, so nothing was done about it.

Ottawa Leads. The second period was definitely all Ottawa. Just after this stanza opened, Wilkinson took a rush and when Emerson stopped the puck at one side of the net, it got away from him and Powers pushed it between the pipes. McGill kept on pressing, but got nowhere except to have Dickinson and Dunn sent to the cooler. It was when Dunn was off that Ottawa scored their second marker of the period from a scramble around the Red nets. The Red Raiders had a chance to close the gap when Irvin was chased, but they couldn't take advantage of this break.

Russ McConnell opened the scoring in the third period on a pass from Perowne after Ottawa almost counted. The puck hit the cross bar and the goal judge flashed the red light, drawing the boos of the crowd and holding up the game while the referees disallowed the goal. Right after McConnell made the score lead 4-3, Bill McDonald scored the equalizer on a play with Dunn and Anton. However this tie was short-lived, and nineteen seconds later Touhey counted on a blazing cross-fire which Emerson partially stopped with his glove, but it got away and found a place in the twine behind him.

Dickson Ties Score.

This concluded the scoring for the visitors, and it was Cammy Dickson with a long shot from the blue line three quarters of the way through the third period who made the scoreboard read 5-5. And then with two and a half minutes to go, Kowitz drew a penalty and was immediately followed by Pratt. McConnell scored and a minute later was in alone when Stewart tripped him, but Russ scored anyway. Then a half minute later, big Andy Anton notched the last goal of the game with Perowne and McConnell making the play for him.

Line-ups:

McGill. Ottawa.

Emerson.....goal. Higginbottom

Dunn.....defence. Pratt

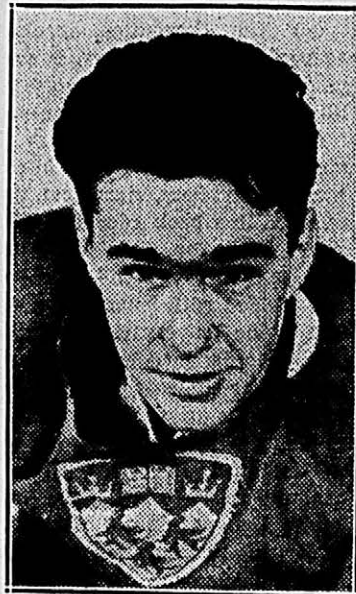
Dickson.....defence. Wilkinson

Walker.....centre. Stewart

McConnell.....wing. Touhey

(Continued on Page Four.)

STARS AGAIN



RUSS MCCONNELL, captain and high scorer, who last night showed his mates the way in beating the league leading Ottawa Senators.

LOUIS WINS BY K.O.

Referee Arthur Donovan gave Joe Louis a victory by a technical knockout after two minutes and 29 seconds in his fight against John Henry Lewis at Madison Square Garden last night. Joe Louis successfully defended his heavyweight title before a capacity crowd by blasting his opponent into complete submission despite the latter's game attempt to keep on his feet. Referee Donovan rendered a technical K.O. decision after Lewis had been knocked to the canvas for the third time and was trying to stagger up at the count of six.

JUNIORS BOW TO NORTH BRANCH Y

Redmen Falter in Final Period to Lose 40-19

The McGill Junior Hoopsters missed their chance to move up into a three way tie for first place last night when they bowed before North Branch 'Y' on the latter's floor by the decisive score of 40-19. McGill held their own in the first half but failed badly in the final frame. The play opened up fast and both teams vied for the lead throughout the first period, which ended with North Branch ahead by a slight margin 16-13. With the opening of the final half however North Branch quickly gained a substantial lead and continued piling up their count throughout the period.

Gaudard lead the North Branch attack and accounted for 14 points for the winners and was given an applause when he left the game in the final minutes with the victory assured. Ashton also starred for the victors. Reiley, Taylor and Asch were the outstanding players for McGill. This defeat keeps McGill in second position in the league standing, one game behind Y.H.M.A. and Central Y who remain in a tie for the first position. The lineup and scorers of last night's game were as follows: McGill—Culley; McCulloch 4; Taylor 6; Rogers; Asch 3; Reiley 6; Stops; Leonard. Total 19. North Branch Y—Ashton 13; Hewlett 2; Rinder 2; R. Gilmour 3; D. Gilmour; Best 2; Gaudard 14; Wilkinson; Davis 4. Total 40.

Football School In First Session Wigle Delivers Talk On Blocking

If it were "June in January" and you threw in three more months for good measure, then what have you? Why, of course, it means that football is again in the air and the Intercollegiate League begins anew. Anyone chancing to drop in the Union Ball Room yesterday afternoon might have thought that these happy times were again with us for football talk was the main topic of discussion.

The McGill board of football strategy doesn't believe in letting grass grow under their feet and yesterday held the first of a series of weekly talks on football technique. Following the policy which proved successful last year and no doubt helped in guiding the Redmen along the royal road to the first championship in a decade, Professor Wigle inaugurated the Rugby School with a short lecture on the gentle art of blocking.

COEDS PLAY OPENING HOCKEY GAME TODAY

The Coed Intra-Mural Hockey league swings into action today at 4 o'clock when teams piloted by Barbara Lamb and Ruth Schofield meet on the MacTavish Street Rink. This is the first of a six game schedule. Interest, judging from the enthusiasm shown at practices, is high and a successful tournament is expected.

All players will be playing with an eye pointed on the forthcoming Intercollegiate game on February 4th. The College team is picked on the merit which players display in these Intra-Mural games.

Mat Talk

By Rassler

Can it be that the Engineering Faculty is softening up? Time was when almost half the B.W.F. team was made up of Engineers. Now, what with the co-ed debates and dances, their numbers have shrunk pitifully. Men from this faculty have always been accustomed to think of other faculties rather as cream-puffs but any basis for this belief is disappearing quickly now. Engineers having this attitude ought to come and discuss it with the Artsmen at the work-outs—the more the merrier is the motto. Men are especially needed in the heavy, middle and bantam weight classes. Surely, after working all summer in the mines, the Engineers ought to be able to bring forward representatives in these classes.

With only a month or so left before the B.W.F. meet in Toronto, prospects for a winning wrestling team could be a lot brighter than they are now. It's not that the men haven't got the ability—Coach Saxton said recently that he had the makings of quite a good team this year—but not enough are turning out regularly for the work-outs. When the bout is only half over and you are already puffing like a middle-aged grampus (what ever he is) there is no place as lonely as the squared-off mat, even though there are three people present. Examinations are not a valid excuse for skipping practices now, as a matter of fact, it is a good idea to come down and take out your disappointment on your opponent.

Next Thursday, Feb. 2, Coach Saxton intends to have several bouts arranged with his Central "Y" team. This will enable him to get a pretty good slant on the boys' talents or lack of them, and will also give the new men on the team some idea of actual competition. We hope it will also show some of the other members of the team how necessary it is to attend practices regularly. This is the only explanation for the fact that Saxton's "Y" teams usually do so much better than we do.

We have been speaking rather vaguely, off and on, of the benefits to be derived from keeping fit by wrestling; now we have something definite to go on. There is a man down at the "Y" who is well over fifty, and yet he can show up a good many of the boys there. He has been wrestling for a good many years now and gives all the credit for his condition to wrestling. (Free, unsolicited testimonial). We don't exactly agree with his explanation, but it is an angle. According to him, wrestling squeezes out the gall-stones while they are small; so if you have some unexplainable rattle, don't go to a garage, just rush right down for a work-out.

Kerr Absent.

Owing to the absence of Principal Doug Kerr, who pulled a "Brodie" on the boys, and goes into the hospital today for a nasal operation, the meeting was presided over by Dean John Cloghessy. He stressed the necessity of thinking football as well as merely playing it. He also noted the fact that there were ten vacancies on the Senior squad due to Graduation which will have to be filled.

Something went wrong with the moving picture machine and the showing of action pictures taken last season was postponed till next week. The next subject to be discussed is forward passing and receiving. These sessions are not closed affairs and anyone interested in rugby is invited to attend. The place and time next week is the same as it was yesterday—5 o'clock sharp in Union.

Doctors Wallop Artsmen To Lead Hockey League

Pile Up 7-0 Lead; Commerce Nose Out Theologs 5-4

A smartly uniformed swarm of Arts hockey players absorbed pep talks from their manager and a 7-0 beating from the undefeated Meds team in the second of yesterday's interfaculty hockey games. Commerce won the first encounter, beating Theologs 5-4 in overtime.

By reason of their victory the Doctors increased their lead in the league and are now four points ahead of the second place Artsmen. A win for Dentistry in their game today with the Theologs will bring them into a tie with the Classicists.

Sawbones Take Early Lead.

Before their game the Artsmen were all called into their dressing room, the door was solemnly closed and they were harangued in real pro-league manner. They trooped out onto the ice resplendent in their rosy-hued uniforms but the Doctors rudely refused to be overawed and rapidly built up a three goal lead. The Sawbones showed plenty of speed and some flashes of combination but their opponents wandered all over the ice and their passes continually went astray. The Arts defence was shaky at times backing up on the goal and giving Borlight scant protection in the nets.

At the end of the first period the Classicists retired to their dressing room for another dose of verbal fireworks. The door was again closed but sounds of high pressure pep came faintly to the straining ears of appreciative keyhole-listeners. It seemed to take some effect for the Artsmen tightened up somewhat in the second stanza but the Meds flashed some really smart, fast hockey and ran their lead up to 6-0.

Arts Finish Strong.

After this the scourge of the Arts dressing room really unlimbered his tonils and his charges went out for the final period with fire in their eyes. Their advantage in numbers began to show effect and they showed a distinct edge over the tiring Doctors. They kept the puck in the Meds end of the rink for a large part of the period but couldn't score while the Sawbones counted once on a breakaway.

Norris and Dadds put up a steady defence for the Meds while Lunam with three goals and Tweedie with two were good on attack. Graves and Schwazer shared the remaining two points. Borlight was the best of an Arts team that was far off its game. The line-ups—Meds: Brockman; Norris and Dadds; Graves, Schwazer and Tweedie; alternates, Davies, McCuaig, McIntosh, Lunam, Scott and Hunt.

Arts — Borlight, Lefebvre and Hagen; Jay, Keay and Cameron; Alternates — Conrad, Ritchie, Thomas, Asch, Herring, Gurnham, Patrick and Freeman.

Commerce Wins.

The Commerce-Theology game was played in a snowstorm and at times degenerated into a scuffling hunt for the puck which played hide and seek in the snow. Considering the difficult playing conditions, the two teams gave a good display. The U.T.C. boys started off with a rush and whipped in four goals in the first period to the Book-keepers' one.

After a pause to remove a ton or two of snow from the ice the boys went at it again. Although the snow made stickhandling and combination almost impossible both teams skated very fast, battling the puck around as if they were playing shinny. Mitchell in the Theology nets was kept busy but made several nice saves. Commerce tied the score however just before the end of the game and went on to win after 15 gruelling minutes of overtime.

Garrett, Smith, White and Miller got the Theology goals and Fornier and Keefer with two apiece and Beveridge were the scorers for Commerce.

The line-ups—Commerce—Charlton; Sutherland, Shaw and Beveridge; Fornier, Short and Holden; Keefer, Russel and Fitzpatrick.

League Standing.

The present standing is as follows:

	W.	L.	F.	A.	P.
Medicine.....	4	0	25	6	8
Arts.....	2	1	16	7	4
Dentistry.....	1	1	5	4	2
Commerce.....	1	1	8	8	2
Law.....	1	2	14	13	2
Theology.....	1	2	11	11	2
Engineering....	0	0	0	0	0

Macdonald.....	0	0	0	0	0
Architecture....	0	3	2	27	0

Interfaculty Schedule.

Today—Dentistry vs. Theology at 5.30 p.m.
Friday—Law vs. Eng. at 6 p.m.
Sat.—Commerce at Macdonald College at 2.30 p.m.
Mon.—Jan. 30—Arts vs. Eng. at 5.30 p.m.
Tues. Jan. 31—Theol. vs. Arch. at 5.30 p.m.
Wed. Feb. 1—Comm. vs. Law at 5 p.m.
Thur. Feb. 2—Med. vs. Dent. at 5.30 p.m.
Fri. Feb. 3—Arts vs. Comm. at 3.30 p.m.
Fri. Feb. 3—Eng. vs. Theol. at 6 p.m.
Sat. Feb. 4—Law at Macdonald College at 2.30 p.m.

SECONDS NOSED OUT BY LACHINE

Lose Close Game 4-3 in Montreal League

Jacobson Impressive in Play —Burrows Scores Twice

By M. G.

In a fast, hard-fought Intermediate game at the Lachine Arena last night, an understaffed but courageous McGill sextet lost a close 4-3 decision to the Lachine Rapides. Both teams showed considerable speed and a good brand of passing, and it was only by the narrowest of margins that the Redmen failed to chalk up their first win in the city league.

The game started at an extremely fast pace with both teams missing several chances when in close. A Lachine penalty midway through the period paved the way for the first goal. With the Redmen pressing hard, McLain led a breakaway for the Rapides, and after some clever passing inside the McGill blue-line, gave Soper no chance on his blazing shot. Less than a minute later, with both teams at full strength, Jacobson made the nicest play of the game when he split the Lachine defence and flipped in a backhand to even the score at 1-1. The Rapides came back strong, however, when Bellemare and Fontaine combined on a brilliant passing play with the former blazing in a shot from the corner. This gave the Rapides a 2-1 lead which they held for the rest of the period.

Rapides Keep Lead.

After three minutes of ragged play in the middle session, McLain put the Rapides in front by 3-1 on a high shot from close in. This goal seemed to rouse the Redmen, and for the remainder of the period they thoroughly outplayed their opponents. With about five minutes of play remaining in the period they were finally rewarded when Burrows scored a brilliant goal on passes from Jacobson and Young. The Redmen were unable to even the score however, and the period ended with the score 3-2 in favour of the Rapides.

With the final period still in the early stages Burrows evened it up for the Redmen when he scored his second goal of the evening, again on passes from Jacobson and Young. The break of the game then came, however, when some loose clearing by the Red defence enabled McLain to score his third goal of the evening and put the Rapides out in front by 4-3, a lead which they held till the end, despite some brilliant rushes by the speedy Jacobson.

RAPIDES KEEP LEAD.

Taking into consideration the fact that they were minus their regular defence, the Redmen gave a mighty good account of themselves. Jacobson especially shone up front and was the best man on the ice. Young and Burrows also were outstanding, while Holliday and Cuke worked like Trojans on the defence, the latter especially breaking up many dangerous rushes. Soper played a first class game in the nets.

The starting line-ups were as follows:
McGill: Goal, Soper; defence, Cuke, Holliday; wings, Young, Fontaine; centre, Jacobson. Subs: McFarlane, Burrows, Keefer, Ross.
Lachine: Goal, Shore; defence, Durocher, Dilette; wings, Morin, atcliffe; centre, Leroux. Subs: Villeneuve, Fontaine, Bellemare, McLain, Barabash, Derosiers, Dabbs.

SWIM MEET PRELIMS DECIDED LAST NIGHT

The 50 yard free-style was the only event of the Interfaculty Swimming meet in which heats were found necessary and these were run last night at the Knights of Columbus pool. Engineers and Meds monopolized the event, dividing honors equally as follows:
First heat—First, C. Drury, Eng. 4. Second, R. Gladwell, Eng. 1. Third, L. Shapiro, Med. 5.
Second heat—First, J. Powell, Med. 3. Second, I. Shragovitch, Med. 5. Third, R. Raynsford, Eng. 2.

The rest of the meet will be run off Friday night at the K. of C. pool as announced in last Monday's Daily.
At an invitation meet at the Y.M.H.A. last night S. Issenman, B.Sc. 1, was second to Aurel Thomas of the Concordia S.C. Thomas' time was one minute 10 seconds, setting a new Provincial record.

COLLEGE CAGERS IN LEAGUE DEBUT

McGill Meets Varsity Tomorrow Night at High School Gym.

Collegiate warfare swings into another major stage of its current campaign when McGill and Toronto Varsity fire the opening barrage of shots in the initial tussle of the Intercollegiate Basketball League here tomorrow night.

Climaxing months of preliminary manoeuvring and training both battalions are well-prepared for the heavy going and will parade out on the Montreal High Gym eager to get the jump on the other two college cage squads of Western and Queen's, in the race for title honors. Varsity continues its drive the following night when it stops over on its homeward journey in Kingston to officially open the season for the Tricolour.

Wykes and Giannasio Experienced.

The starting whistle will find Captain Frank Giannasio and Neville Wykes at positions they have occupied during the past two seasons for McGill. These veterans are hitting their peaks and will be the key performers in sparking their team-mates to their best efforts. Tall and lithe, Wykes is a dangerous sharpshooter and from his centre position is usually among the leading scorers. Giannasio, New York's gift to Montreal, is a hard-working defenceman who can capably shift into faster stride to take over duties on the forward line when necessary.

Bill Kingston, Sammy Mislav and Keyes are back from last year's squad. Kingston should come

son especially shone up front and was the best man on the ice. Young and Burrows also were outstanding, while Holliday and Cuke worked like Trojans on the defence, the latter especially breaking up many dangerous rushes. Soper played a first class game in the nets.

The starting line-ups were as follows:
McGill: Goal, Soper; defence, Cuke, Holliday; wings, Young, Fontaine; centre, Jacobson. Subs: McFarlane, Burrows, Keefer, Ross.
Lachine: Goal, Shore; defence, Durocher, Dilette; wings, Morin, atcliffe; centre, Leroux. Subs: Villeneuve, Fontaine, Bellemare, McLain, Barabash, Derosiers, Dabbs.

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MCGILL UNIVERSITY CONTINGENT (148TH BATTALION, C.E.F.)

C. O. T. C.

CONTINGENT ORDERS, PART I, Nos. 87-91.

By: Lt.-Colonel T. S. Morrissey, D.S.O., Officer Commanding

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, 24th JANUARY, 1939.

- DUTIES.** Orderly Officer for the week commencing 22nd January, 1939—2/Lieut. J. M. Walkley. Next for duty—2/Lieut. H. D. Spielman. Orderly Sergeant for the week commencing 22nd January, 1939—Corpl. C. M. Brockington. Next for duty—Corpl. J. G. Clark.
- PARADES.** The Contingent, including recruits, will parade at the Armoury of the Canadian Grenadier Guards at 2000 hrs. on TUESDAY, 31st January, 1939. DRESS: Drill Order. Officers will NOT wear SUNDAYS.
- SYLLABUS OF TRAINING.** (a) Lectures will be given on Tuesday, 31st January as follows: CERTIFICATE "A" and "B" — "Supporting Arms," Captain G. Brown. "Map Reading," Captain G. Brown. RECRUITS—"Compass," S.M.I. W. Wallis, D.C.M. (b) A special lecture in the nature of a recapitulation will be given for "A" and "B" candidates at the Mess, 3480 University Street, on Thursday, 26th January, at 2000 hrs.
- MUSKETRY.** Musketry classifications will be fired on Thursday and Friday evenings in accordance with arrangements made by the Musketry Officer.
- SKI PLATOON.** The Ski Platoon will train in the Laurentians on Sunday, 29th January. Time and place of departure will be announced by the Officer in charge of Ski Platoon—Lieutenant A. Mandelsson. S. A. COBBETT, Captain and Adjutant.

NOTICE. "B" Company will hold a Dinner in the Mess, 3480 University Street, on Wednesday evening, 1st February at 1930 hrs. All members of "B" Company are invited to attend. A. Mandelsson. DRESS—Mess Kit; Blues; White or Black Tie.

THE STATE IN SOCIETY

2.—Structural Changes in Society

Professor Robert Warren of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, delivered in Moyses Hall last night the second talk in the series of nine lectures on "The State in Society" sponsored by the University. The text follows:

One thing, and one only, says Aeschylus, is beyond the power and mercy of the gods. They cannot make the past as if it had never been.

What our social structure would have been, had there been no War of 1914 to 1918—what sort of world, and what sort of values of things in relation to each other and to the individual—we cannot imagine.

To one whose post-war life has been spent almost exclusively in association with persons of his own age, it is a strange experience to address a group which does not from personal experience share similar memories. Only a minority of this audience participated as adults in the pre-war world, or even retains a living memory of the war-world. To most of you, the Emperor Franz Joseph is as remote as Charles V, and Queen Victoria as Queen Elizabeth. The battle of the Marne is as remote as Waterloo, and Gallipoli as Marathon. Only that moment of history which has been part of our own lives belongs to us; for the rest, which we know only by reading or hearsay, it matters little whether it occurred a decade or a millennium before. The familiar terms—family, church, state, business organization—do not for most of you have the same connotation as for me. This is not because you are Canadian and I am American. It is because the definitions of those words that are imbedded in my consciousness are pre-war definitions; for most of you they are post-war definitions. I am aware of no difficulty or terminology talking with a person 20 years my senior, even though that person was formed in a national society geographically alien—a Russian, a German, a Frenchman, an Englishman. I am aware of a difficulty of terminology talking with a person ten and even five years my junior, even though brought up in the same community. The fact that I lived, as an aware adult, in the pre-war world, and that a person even slightly younger did not live as an aware adult in that world, makes us to a degree aliens to each other, regardless of language or nationality; so different are the concepts of society as they impressed themselves on my forming consciousness and those concepts of society which are part of his consciousness. The structure of society today is quite unlike the society in which I took my place twenty-five years ago—the family, the church, the state, and the business organization have changed both within themselves and in their relations to each other and to the individual; and the boundary between these two worlds is the War of 1914-18.

In our first paper, we discussed the general structure of society, as composed of four elements—the family, the church, the economic organization, and the state. We tried to show that each of these is continuously changing within itself, and, the whole structure of society is affected. Profound changes must be attributed to profound causes; and the great structural changes of the 19th century were attributed to the presence or absence in national history of such powerful catalysts as the British and French revolutions, each culminating in regicide; and in the impact of the colonial epoch, or the frontier. The influence of both was strongest in the national culture closest in time or space to the force of impact; and the influence on society weakened as the force itself receded in time or space. Five generations separated the British from the French revolution; when Louis XVI was executed there was no man living in England who had conversed with a witness of the execution of Charles I; just as there is now no man living who has conversed with any member of the mob that followed the Tumbrell of Louis. There are today living men who crossed the American prairie by ox-cart; but presently they will be gone. As the great forces which formed the 19th century pass from living to written history, they become mere wraiths of forces, however filially and formally we may cherish their memory. In the same way, as one moves in space away from the centre of impact, the ripples die away. The great forces that in my opinion, shaped the 19th century in Western Europe troubled the waters of Germany, and rippled the surface of Russia, but scarcely stirred Asia.

The 19th century was the most peaceful period since the Pax Romana. Save only for the American Civil War, from Waterloo to the Marne, the long peace was interrupted by brief conflicts involving only small portions of the population and national effort. Excepting the American Civil War, which profoundly altered the economic structure of the Southern States, not one of the numerous wars of the 19th

tory thesis of inquiring into "what sort of a world this is, . . . and what each thing is, of what it is composed, and how long it is in the nature of the thing to endure."

Russia First to Change.

All states, as we said earlier, were totalitarian in theory during the pressure of the Great War; and the extent to which the totalitarian concept was pushed, depended upon the severity of those pressures. But even where the pressures were lightest, they produced phenomena which we now associate with totalitarianism—suppression of individual freedom, limitations of opinion expressed in speech or writing, intolerance of minorities. Then we recognized the phenomena for what they were—phenomena of a social structure under terrible pressures; and we assumed that as soon as the pressures were lifted, and the cause removed, the phenomena would vanish. To the extent that the promise was true, the conclusion was valid. But the promise was not universally true; or, rather, was true in varying degrees. In some areas, the peace, bringing relief from the pressure of war, brought the expected sequels. In more, the pressure of war had not lifted before new pressure of varying degrees of severity appeared. Some of them derived directly from the war—for France, the pressure of rebuilding the Devastated Regions; for Germany, the pressure of reparations; for Central Europe, the pressures of adjusting a very poor economy to new political arrangements. The world-wide acceptance of the doctrine of national self-sufficiency bore hardly upon Italy and England, both of which have essentially insular economies, quite incapable of economic self-sufficiency. The doctrine of economic nationalism did not merely erect barriers to the international movement of goods; it limited the international movement of labor, and labor had been one of the balancing exports, not merely of Italy, but of regions of central Europe. And this doctrine of national, economic self-sufficiency was in part derived from the memories of war privation—the national nightmare of the beleaguered city, and in part because the duration of the war had closed the former channels of exchange, and opened new ones that could not readily be abandoned. As we look back over the structural changes in society, and particularly the changes in the relation of the state to the other elements of society, it is clear that they have followed a pattern of sequence. Either before the war ended, or soon after, three countries experienced profound structural change. As could be expected, they were the three on whom the war pressures had been most severe; the sequence of change was directly related to the severity of the war pressure; and the degree of change was directly proportioned to the severity of the war pressure.

The first society to undergo profound structural change was the Russian. The Bolsheviks did not destroy the structure of Russian society. The war had destroyed that structure—the forms of family, church, state and business organizations. The Bolsheviks did not create the chaos of Russia in 1917; they inherited it. The economic system of Russia, not too well constituted in peace, had proved utterly inadequate for war. The Russian church, which, in spite of well-known shortcomings, was a vital organization in its own right, had become fatally integrated with the State, and when the structure of the State was destroyed by defeat, the church was involved in the common ruin of state, church and business organization.

The German state, like the Russian, was defeated in war; but the German church was not so closely integrated with the state, as to be involved in it; and the German business organization, which had functioned with incredible effectiveness through the war, was likewise not dragged down by the fall of the state. So closely was the concept of the defeated state associated merely with the Imperial family, that for a time it seemed uncertain whether defeat would even disturb the structure of monarchy. But the pressures of war were followed so quickly and terribly by the pressures of reparation and inflation, that a second structural change occurred almost immediately. Military defeat had deposed the Imperial family, and discredited the political status of the aristocracy; inflation destroyed the social and political status of the middle class. The German economic organization was composed of the few who were very rich and the many, who regardless of economic function, whether executive or manual laborer, were proletarians. One may pause a moment to admire the toughness of a social structure that could endure a long war, a military defeat, and a revolutionary inflation, and still preserve a semblance of continuity, as Germany did down to the depression.

Victory Approximated Defeat

Unlike Russia and Germany, Italy was not defeated in war, but of the so-called victors, there was none for

whom victory was so empty; for whom victory so nearly approximated defeat. A poor country in 1915 on entry into the war, impoverished by the war, and made even more destitute by the vicissitudes of the immediate post-war period, the economic pressures on Italy were exceeded in their severity only by those of Russia and Germany. Its economy was strained to the breaking point; but the other elements of the social structure were strong and remained intact. Unlike Germany, its state was personified by a popular royal family; unlike Russia, its church commanded the loyalty of a great proportion of the population; and its family structure is among the strongest in Europe. The weakest element in its structure was its economic organization; and it was on the economic organization that the pressure was most severe. Economic pressure always bears most heavily on the base of the economic structure, the working class; and in turn, by the early 20's this structure was further weakened by acts of understandable resentment by exasperated workmen. It was in the economic organization, therefore, that one would look for structural change. It may be doubted if Italy in 1922 was threatened with communism, given the strength of the family and the church, but economic pressure was so strong that structural change in the business organization was clearly indicated, and structural change occurred in the creation of the corporative state.

These three states are examples of a structural change under specific and almost simultaneous, but actually sequential pressures; the degree of structural change being proportioned to the severity of the pressure, being, in the post-war decade, most complete in Russia, less complete in Germany, and still less in Italy.

Severe as the war and post-war pressure was in France and England, they were not so severe as to cause structural changes at all comparable to those occurring elsewhere on the continent. Nevertheless, I think it would be agreed that post-war England and France differed from pre-war England and France more than post-war America differed from pre-war America. Indeed, the extension of the responsibility of the state in England in the 20's into areas formerly regarded as the domain of the business organization was of a conspicuously feudal mercantilist or socialistic sort, and by 1929 had considerably exceeded that of pre-war Germany, but had not equalled that of the German Republic. In France, the extension of the state into the business area largely took the form of monetary inflation at the insistence of the Treasury. The reasons are obvious. Post-war economic pressure in England largely took the form of unemployment caused by the loss of the export trade. In France, there was no phenomenon of unemployment. There was rather a scarcity of labor, partly because of the war losses, partly because of rapid industrialization. In the post-war decade the extension of state responsibility in England grew out of the unemployment problem; in France out of the problem of reconstruction.

In this post-war period one fact stands out conspicuously. All these pressures on society, in their several countries, had exerted their force in one direction. Whatever the problem raised by the pressure on the social structure, the answer was to show the responsibility for the solution on the state, and to accord the state power in proportion to the responsibility. This was antithetical to the trend of the 18th century and early 19th century, when society had been stripping the state of power, and divesting it of responsibility in proportion to the power subtracted. It would be an interesting matter of pure speculation to conjecture whether this post-war disposition to enlarge the position of the state in society was attributable to the character of the post-war pressures, or to social habits of reliance on the state developed during the totalitarian war period. At all events, the characteristic response of European society to successive pressures was successive enlargements of the functions of the state.

But from these pressures of war and post-war periods, the United States was immune. We watched with horror, sympathy, and criticism the struggle of the Russian people with the problem of production, of the German people with the problem of a capital shortage, of the French people with their problem of reconstruction and armament, and of the English people with their problem of unemployment. We watched, I repeat, with horror or sympathy, but without understanding. For people, individually and collectively, understand only what is within their own experience; and there was nothing in American experience which provided understanding of the problem of post-war European society—with one exception. Our experience had included a shortage of capital remedied by international borrowing. Hence, the invariable American pre-

My Thursday

By A. G.

(Special McGill Daily Correspondent.)

(Continued from Page One.)

the original Harvard Plan, are respectfully submitted here, in the hope that they will stir a dream, or two; perhaps more than a dream, at McGill.

(a) The Committee appointed agents in every dormitory, in every graduate school, and in every faculty department to raise money.

(b) In order to symbolize the opposition of Harvard to intolerance and tyranny, signatures were received in a book known as "Harvard's Book for Religious, Racial, and Political Tolerance." This book was divided with volumes for each unit in the University. In addition pins were designed and distributed to help the students remain conscious of the drive. The educational value of the book and the pins was extremely important. The student was made to feel that his signature and contribution were more or less his reaffirmation of democracy and tolerance.

(c) Tables for collection of money and signatures were set up in each dining hall of the dormitories. Door to door solicitation is more effective, but not allowed at Harvard.

(d) Contributions can be in form of cash, check or pledge cards. Members of the University who sign pledge cards are reminded through personal solicitation and those donors outside the University by postcards.

(e) A Faculty agent was appointed in each department to solicit his colleagues.

(f) A large mass meeting was arranged to give impetus to the drive. The Governor-elect of the State and Eddie Cantor spoke. Pledge cards left on every seat were filled out and handed in at the end of the meeting.

(g) The University Theatre donated its equipment and staff for a benefit midnight show. United Artists donated the film.

Further plans call for a benefit performance by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Obviously, such an ambitious programme calls for executive ability of the highest type. It represents an opportunity for alert, social-minded students to demonstrate the type of organizational ability that is increasingly in demand in the business world. It is an opportunity to do useful humanitarian work. Perhaps most important, it represents a challenge to crystallize and activate passively liberal sentiment on the campus and to make it a force in the defense of our much harassed democracy.

NOTICES

Notices must be in by 7 p.m. Notices will not be accepted over the telephone. "For sale" and "wanted" items will be considered as advertising and should be submitted to the Advertising Manager.

Unclaimed Letters.

Unclaimed letters in the Registrar's Office: Dr. William W. Baryan (or Banyan); Madame Helene R. Du Sault; Mr. J. B. Knox; Mademoiselle Angele L'abbate; Dr. A. C. McKenzie; Miss Donald Robinson; Professor H. Shehyn.

The Registrar would be glad if anyone who knows the address of any of the above names would notify him within ten days of the posting of this list. After ten days all unclaimed letters will be returned to the Post Office as Dead Letters.

R.V.C. Historical Club.

There will be a meeting of the R.V.C. Historical Club at 3601 University Street, at 8.15 p.m. to-night. During the course of the evening two papers will be read; one by Barbara Nase on "The Life and Customs of the Aztec Indians," and the other by Helene L'esperance on "Mexican and Mayan Art."

German Table.

The German Table which enjoyed a great success before Christmas will be resumed today at 1 p.m. at Krausmann's Grill on Phillips square. All students who desire to have an opportunity to practice speaking German are invited to attend.

German Film.

"Emil und die Detektive," a German Film which has been running with continued success for the past three years in the United States will be shown in Moyses Hall on February 7th at 8.15 p.m. The picture is being shown through the co-operation of the University of Alberta and Dean Hendel, and all students who understand German are invited to attend. Admission is free.

Women in Science.

There will be a meeting of the

Science Women's Club today at 5 o'clock in the R.V.C. Commons Room. All co-eds in science are invited to attend. Prof. Gillson will be the guest speaker.

Chemical Society

There will be no meeting on Friday, January 27, 1939.

Found.

A DL key found on campus near gates. Initial N scratched on back. Apply to Bill Gentleman.

Biological Sound Films.

Tuesday, January 31st, only, at 1.15 p.m. and at 5.15 p.m. in Room 250, Biological Building.

The films to be shown are:

Sea Lions of the Pacific

Story of The Beaver

Presented by Dr. Harrison F. Lewis, Chief Migratory Bird Officer, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Found.

In Miss Heasley's Office before Christmas a package of loose-leaf refills. Owner apply to above office.

Glee Club Notice.

Attention Second bases. There will be a rehearsal in the Union Music Room on Thursday at 5 p.m. All out, as there is much work to be done.

Lost and Found.

One green mottled Waterman's eversharp was lost in the Daily office last Sunday night. At the same time a green Parker's pencil was found. If finder of the first would like to exchange these two items, please leave a note on the notice board in the Daily for Cholly.

Classical Club.

The next meeting of the Classical Club will be held on Tuesday, January 31, at 8.30 p.m., at 148 Wolsley Avenue. The speaker will be Stanley Smith whose subject will be "Aristophanes, the Athenian Gilbert."

Found.

A bunch of keys, between the Chemistry and Engineering Buildings. Apply to janitor of Chemistry Building.

REVUE

There will a chorus rehearsal in the Union ballroom at five o'clock today.

PLAYERS' CLUB NOTICES

"Richard of Bordeaux" REHEARSAL

R.V.C. Reading Room at 4.30 p.m. sharp today. Part 2 Scenes 1 and 2.

PICTURES OF CAST

Following is the appointment list for pictures to be taken at Notman's new studio:

Today—

Tyndale: 2.30.

L'esperance: 3.00.

Hecht: 3.30.

Friday—

Neville: 2.00.

Following arrange own appointments for this week: Byers, Jacobson, Lawes, McLeod, Saunders, Murril.

McCONNELL LEADS WAY TO VICTORY

(Continued from Page Three)

Perowne.....wing.....Kowisto

Crutchfield.....sub.....Carthy

Anton.....sub.....Godin

Brands.....sub.....St. Germain

Owen.....sub.....Leblanc

O'Brien.....sub.....Sauvageau

Kennedy.....sub.....Powers

McDonald, W.....sub.....Irving

Doherty.....sub.....McDonald

Scoring:

FIRST PERIOD.

1—Ottawa. Powers

(Touhey, Kowisto)..... 2.21

2—Ottawa. St. Germain

(Godin)..... 9.36

3—McGill.....Perowne

(McConnell)..... 11.24

4—McGill.....Dunn..... 11.42

Penalties: None.

SECOND PERIOD.

5—Ottawa. Powers

(Wilkinson)..... 49

6—Ottawa. Stewart

(Carthy, Sauvageau)..... 10.37

Penalties: Dickinson, Dunn, Irvin.

THIRD PERIOD.

7—McGill.....McConnell

(Perowne)..... 9.10

8—McGill.....McDonald

(Dunn, Anton)..... 10.59

9—Ottawa. Touhey..... 11.18

10—McGill.....Dickinson

(Dunn)..... 15.43

11—McGill.....McConnell

(Perowne, Walker)..... 18.15

12—McGill.....McConnell

(Dickson)..... 19.15

13—McGill.....Anton

(Perowne, McConnell)..... 19.40

Penalties: Kowisto, Pratt, Stewart